E BRISTOL NEWS, L. C. & E. FOWLER, blished in Goodson, Va .. AND PURSISHED BY THE PROPRIETOR

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VOL. IV.

the right-up stairs.

Dental

DR. WM. N. VANCE,

LATE of Kingsport, rest es in Bristol .-

om town and country.

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Dentat. DR. DUNN.

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De Visita Bristol every Friday and Sat-

DR. JOHN KEYS, M.D. D.D.S.

GRADUATE in both Medicine and

lusively to Dentistry, will be found at his lice, at all times, except when profession ally absent.

He will visit Blountville on Monday

ach Court week. He will also be at Jonville, Lee county at the Cfreuit Court. Aug 14-tf

Dr. H. W. Grant,

DENTIST,

AVING Just returned from Baltimore,
will visit Bristel on Friday and Sat-

orday of each week.
Office next door in Ensor's Drug Store.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Much confusion existed during the

join in the Presidential campaign. The

Army bill (arming the Southern ne-

The bill for the more speedy reor-

The Tariff bill was not passed. The

district of Virginia, and rejected him.

ister to Mexico. Both Houses adjourn-

ed to meet at noon on the third day of

view to filling certain vacant offices.

The Chinese legation took formal

Mr. Seward has formally proclaimed

The Commissioner of Internal Rave-

1868 shows a large deficiency.

with the National Banks.

The stock in the National Life In

Internal Revenue, but Cox declines.

dicates the intention of the Republicans

to carry the Southern States by fraud,

cave of the President on the 28th ult.

the ratification of the 14th Article to

the Constitution.

Surgeon,

urday Office on Main Street, west of Enser's Drug Store, E.M. Visits Marion every eth-and Wednesday. Office at Major ang. 14, 1808. Ty

OFESSIONAL. Legal.

M. L. BLACKLEY RNEY AT LAW AND COLLECT ING AGENT.

Baisrot, Va. & Tays. ngton, Carter, Green and Hawkins

Prompt attention will be given to all ess intrusted to aim.
so west end Nickles House,
s. 14, 1868, tf

CHARLES J. ST. JOHN, ney at Law and Collecting Agent, BLOUNTVILLE, TENN.,

ILL attend promptly to all business cutrusted to him in upper Fast Tea-aug 14, 1868, tf. EADERICK & DEADERICKS. RNEYS AT LAW AND SOLICI-

TORS IN CHANCERY. ADDRESS: DEADERICK, Knoxyllie, Teon., or DEADERICK, Blountville, Tenn. DEADERICK, Bristol, Tenn. L business intrusted to their care wil be promptly attended to. Claims colin any part of upper East Tennes nug 14-y

HARLES R. VANCE, ney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery, ESTILLVILLE, SCOTT CO., VA. tVING recently removed from Bristol l'enn., and located himself, permay at Estillville, Scott county Va., will oe in the several Courts in the counf Lee, Scott, Russell, Wise and Wash-

Trompt attention given to collect the above named counties. Com-attentions will hereafter be addressed to a committee. groes) was killed by being referred to

B. G. McDOWELL, mey at Law and Collecting Agent, UNION DEPOT, TENN.,

practice in the Circuit Courts of Wkins, Washington and Sullivan most revolutionary measure ever ate, and a the Federal court at Knox-and will attend promptly to all busistrusted to his care, including the on of Claims against the Government. [aug 14 1868

J. H. WOOD, BRISTOL, VA. & TENN. TILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS be fined \$1,600 and cast into a dangeon, Meade was a particeps criminis." Washington, Scott, and Lee Chune were he living and dared to raise his Samuel Milligan, of Tennessee, has plause.] Va., and Sullivan and Washington, Particular attention paid to cases voice in the selection of an Executive United States Court of Claims. Office West end Nickels House.]

aug 14 1868 H. M. FOLSOM. mey at Law and Collecting Agent,

founded.

BROWN. S. J. KIRKPATRICK BROWN & KIRKPATRICK, LAWYERS.

g 14th, 1868, tf

ESBOROUGH, TENNESSEE

JOSEPH T. CAMPBELL, TTORNEY AT LAW, ABINGDON, VA.

ACTICES regularly in the Courts of Washington, Smith, Russell and Scott ties, in the Circuit Court of Lee Counand the District Court at Ablandon. ly 24, 1868,-6m YeLIN, O. C. KING,

Bristol, Tenn. Blountville, Tenn. MeLIN & KING, ranys at Law & Solicitors in Chancery ILL give their attention to such busi of may be committed to their care.

horious in South-West Viccinia and Transace Attended to Promptiy. g. 14, 1868. A. FULKERSON

YORK & FULKERSON TIORNEYS AT LAW,

Will practice in the Courts of Washington. il, Scott and Lee counties. OFFICE Lanorater building. Laug 1dy

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turners at Law and Collecting Agents sated to them in Hawkins, Greene, Washton, Carter, Johnson and Sullivan coun-

s, East cancesco; and Washington coun-W. N. CLARKSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BRISTOL, TENNESSEE.

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Medical.

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DIEASES OF THE EYES, och as Syablanuss, (cross-eyes.) Picty-um Catalet, Chronic Inflamations, &cocons waing to place themselves unte treat ut can procure board in our en at a law price, or, if they prefer it live dress EMPLETON & CARTIR.

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3 Cisto



BRISTOL; VIRGINIA & TENNESSEE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1868.

TENNESSEE.

Dentistry, but who devotes his time ex-

sion of the franchise.

From Georgia comes the news of a triumph. Hill and Miller, two Conservatives, have been elected United States

last few days of Congress, Members were anxiots to get to their homes and moval of all political disabilities.

ganization of Virginia, Mississippi and of August. Mrs. Lincoln was to have Texas passed the House, but was accompanied him, but was too ill.

tabled in the Senate. This bill, the Read, the detective sent from Washtempted, would have deprived the citizens of these three States of a voice in
the choice of the next President. Had
any citizen dared, or even offered, to
have voted, he would have been fined
\$1,000 and imprisoned. Under this
bill George Washington himself would
be fined \$1,000 and an imprisoned would be fined \$1,000 and imprisoned. The statisfied your
bill George Washington himself would
be fined \$1,000 and solutions and solutions are statisfied your
be fined \$1,000 and solutions are stat ington to look up the case of the Golum-

voice in the selection of an Executive been commissioned a Judge of the There are between seven and eight

hundred visitors at the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs. Senate reconsidered the confirmation of

Wm. Selden, assessor for the second THE OHIO DEMOCRACY. Immense Meeting in Cincinnati-Gen . Rosencrans was contribed Min-Pendleton and Pugh.

The Cincinnati Democracy on Friday night met in immense numbers to ratify the September. The President has called a National Democratic nominations. Judge special session of the Senate, with a Oliver presided, and the meeting was addressed by Mr. Pendleton and ex Senator Pogh and others. Mr. Pendleton spoke as

SPEECH OF MR. PENDLETON. My Pellow-Citizens-I thank you from the ottom of my heart for the kind greeting that you have given me. I appreciate all your kindness. I have had occasion, often in the past, to thank you for esteem, and The Commissioner of Internal Rave-confidence, and support. I can only to-nue has given notice that spirits may be night repeat to you the words which I have withdrawn from bond on the payment so often before uttered. Democrats of Hamof fifty cents per gallon, in lieu of he sequences; you know my political opinions, my personal character and the motives by which I have been governed in all my public life. You have given bends and complied with the law in every respect.

The State Department has issued to the Republic. [Applaare.] You have said that you are willing to confide to my keeping its duties and its responsibilities. [Good.] the Russian Minister a Treasury check And when you are defeated in your trust for \$7,200,000 in gold, as payment for your simpathy and personal devotion that Alaska. The Post Office Report for the year tide, which my trembling voice can scarce by find words to express. [Cheers.] You have laid upon use a burden of obligation which I cannot repay. I shall aladeavor to deserve your colldence surance Company has all been taken by and thememory that I have it here to night capitalists, headed by Jay Cooke, and will be be properly reminiscence of my po-

they propose running it in connection you, my follow-cittaens, I might say with almost qual justice to all the Democratic party is the State of Chio, and to the hosts of friends from all the other States who se-President Johnson tendered Governor Cox, of Obio, the Commissionership of very much to know that here, at my own home, my recognition, my acknowledg ments we due, not only to many Democrats, A caucus of Republican Congress-A caucus of Republican Congress-men was held in Washington, previous some of them perhaps, of the correctness of my opitions, and some of them actuated by to returning to their homes, at which a member of General Grant's stuff was while I am on this subject, my friends, I have it rill not be considered out of place present. The proposition was discussed for me lo say to all, Democrats and Republicans—to those who differ with me as well and approved of having the electoral as those who agree with me—that in the warmth of political discussion I have endeavored to cultivate the amenities of life, and that where it was necessary to differ I have differed without inteding to impugn east her electoral vote previous to the the character, or question the motives, late war. Then the Republicans pronounced it a violation of Democratic gives me pleasure to know that the straggles of litteen years have left no sting

principles. This proposition clearly in- bitterness in my heart toward any of my bitterness to intention of the Republicans tellow-citizens, and to hope that they feel none toward tuyself. TANMANY HALL CONVENTION.

Gov. Brownlow, after seeking in vain [Applause.] Governor Saymour and Gon. o obtain troops from Gen. Thomas, to eral Blair have each explicitly declared incite riot, influence Northern voters, [Applause.] Our candidates realize all we overawe the Conservatives and carry the expect in pure, patriotic, able, cultivated

He refuses to recommend the exten-tion of the franchise. made to order by the claquers of politics nor yet the zoal engendered by party dis-cipline. It is a spirit of thoughtful and anxious inquiry—of boding fear. It shows that the public calamity weighs heavy upon he public mind. It shows that the mangement of public affairs excites their ap-Senators over Joe Brown and Foster prehensions. It shows fear-I shall say a Blodgett. Georgia shows signs of con-servatism. The negroes are joining hands, and are being wielded now rather Seymour and Blair clubs by the thousand. The same good tidings come from Mississippi and Alabama. The governor of Alabama, in strange contrast with Brawnlow, recommended the resum of the same lives to live, the same lives to live lives lives lives li to avoid. We have the same interests, the same hopes, the same fears. We have the land, sailed from Baltimore on the 1st to preserve, the same liberty to enjoy. We ought to be-we are alike honest in our motives-thoughtful in our investigations, and sincere in our convictions. [Applause.] I believe in the principles of the Democratic party. I desire to woo you to embrace them. I believe they will maintain our your consciences and to your God. [Ap-

Has the policy of the Republican party

made, the old Union which was the bond of peace for seventy years—which brought volunteers to our ranks, and collected that mighty host under whose trend the very thus be made subservient to more party succontinent seemed to stake. This was con-Mr. Lincoln met the Southern commission.

This was Union—this was peace—this was that man in whose handshey have put the entercing the Constitution—this was maintaining the Union—this was executing Federal law, while it maintained the rights and ern States. If they cannot elect by fraced, owers and dignities of the States unimpar. Is there no reason to tear they may usure d. This was a fitting conclusion of the war. by force! A density, overwholming defeat t asserted Sperman's ability as a states at the poils will avert this danger and save to be equal to his vigor as a soldier.— to us peace, at the same time that it saves The terms of that pacification will remain, to us liberty. [Applause.] for all time, the monument of his wisdom, But the President of the United States, and of the management of the finances and taxathe party which elected him, were not satisfied. They annualled its terms. They in sixted upon the appointment of Provisional Governors: that the optimizers of the public debt in cois, and taxathe governors that the optimizers of the public debt in cois, and taxathe governors that the optimizers of the provisional corrections are reduced the currence as that the optimizers of the points you to the \$800. and foresight, and moderation. Its rejec-Governors; that the ordinances of secession should be repealed; that slavery should be should be repealed; that the Confederate debt should be should be abolished; that the Confederate debt should be that the then the States should be restored to their the States should be restored to their the Confederate and promised that then the States should be restored to the first profit of the West to the manufactures of the East. There are any states that the depth of the Confederate debt should be restored to the first profit of the public debt in cois, and your taxistics. It profits you to the £800, one spent by Mr. Eighbanin, and premises to regard to the cois will be under the first profit of the £800, one spent by Mr. Eighbanin, and premise to the first profit of the first profi one toward myself.

Viscolence, and, if necessary, force of arms.

VIRGINIA.

In Virginia little has transpired of a political nature. The effort of a low Radicals to obtain an election has been defeated by Radicals of greater of the political nature. The effort of a low Radicals to obtain an election has been before November.

Wignand, the city tax collector for November.

Wignand, the city tax collector for Richmond, has been removed by Gen.

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Stoneman, on the politica of a late of the political nature of the political nature of the political nature of the states were it organized to have sufficient to a low Richmond, has been removed by Gen.

Wignand, the city tax collector for Richmond, has been removed by Gen.

Stoneman, on the politica of a late of the political nature of the political nature of the political nature of the states and provided the political nature. The effort of a low Radicals to obtain an election has been defeated by Radicals of greater for the politic production of the politic production of the lower, and the lower and the politic production of the lower and the lower and the politic production of the lower and the lower

Eighteen months clapse. A Presidential election approaches. All the large Northern States show great uneasiness. Many openly prenounce their defection. The Radicals are up from the re-organized States North. They pass a law regulating the electoral colleges—determining what shall not be counted in the election. They declare that none of the old States are States—that no electoral votes shall be counted exbams, two months ago, rejected absolutely the constitution which was submitted to a vote of her people; yet that same rejected constitution is put in force by Federal arm, and she is admitted to representation bebecause it is believed that by its stringent ouths so many whites will be disfranchised that her electoral vote will be carried for the Radicals. [Bah, and cheers.] Mississippi also rejected the constitution exhmitted to her people, but as the oaths of hat constitution are not so stringent, and

ty, she is deuted representation, and her objectoral votes are not to be counted. Virginia is supposed to have white population enough to adopt or reject her constitution, and then in either event to give the elector. at vote to the Democratic candidate, and her name is immediately stricken from the list. Texas has not been sufficiently humit. lated, and for her a new maitary organizato-day's papers. [A voice—"What do you think about the State of Onto"] Weil, she is a pretty good State, and I think can take care of herself. [Cheers.] The four-The two great questions into which politics are now divided are, restoration of the Union and the management of the flances and texation.

Jersey before their votes were conductd, but fore the ether States had ratified, by solemn act of their Legislatures, withdrew their assent to this amendment. The ablest constitutional lawyers assert they had the right regiment—every candidate who desired to ble for mere power? Are you willing that noid office—teld us so. It was this inspirno other end but this pitriut party scheme le Are you willing that the rate of American liberty, the high interests, moral and mater-

nated till the very end of the war. When issed with the Republican party in this. ers at Fortress Monr 4, in the spring of 1865, he expressly declared to them that he WHAT THEY PROMISE. They tell you that the work is accomonly required that they should lay down plished; that the Union is restored; that their arms, recognize the abolition of sla- whatever is wrong will be speedily righted very, and return to the Union; that no oth- by the States. Do not be deceived. er condition should be demanded. We were told that illegal force impaired the relations of the States to each other; that the driving on with accelerated speed. Its lives must be removed, and the relations would of themselves be restored. The war was brought to a close. Johnston ighted. If they succeed in gaining power arrendered to Sherman. The last man lighted. If they succeed in gaining power surrendered to Sherman. The last man ignical. If they succeed in graining power in aid down his arms. The last arm was given by this means, they will to more devise new purposes and want new power, and obtain them by new means. The spirit of mained trachanged; They performed aid the functions of government in the preservation of civil society. Some of the others ilders had flee; some had been killed; ning devices and unscrapulous intrigues of me were liable to indictment and punish-of the politician; and if these fast, it will ment; but the forms of government were there, and the State constitutions were abliding as they ever had been. Gensal Sherman carried out to their legal conclusion the principles upon which the war was commenced. He conquered ar-miles, be subduen nostile forces. He call the principles upon which the war was commenced. He conquered ar-miles, be subduen nostile forces. He call the principles upon which the with his sword the knot which tied the President, but in the meantime they distinct the last remembers to the forces that the project the nearties of the Santa Santa States? How long will any people bear this before they will record to the last remembers they have been subduent to the last remembers the subduent projects in the United States? How long will any people bear this before they will record to the last remembers they have been subduent to the last remembers the subduent to the subduent to the last remembers the subduent to the subduent to the last remembers the subduent to the subduent taies of the Confederacy together; and tribute arms to the negroes of the South; aving re-established their relations to the they bind to them the arms and navy by gion, he said to his prisoners, "Go to holding access to the paths of promotion, and they present as their candidate for votes

THE PINANCIAL QUESTION.

axation will make it to reap the just re- Government, not of the States; the rate of Yet the Republican party, in the face of representation was be changed, so as to reward the admission of negrees to the elective franchise, and to punish their exclusion.
The ban of proscription is the States was to
be put upon all who had aided to the robel.
How, and to question the validity of the
public debt—in the manner I shall do tonight—was to be treated as a crime. If
this were adopted by a vote of the Southern States—these States which now they
toll you had committed suicide six years

The Republican party, in the face of
this concurrent testimony, asserts into the need
bonds shall be paid in gold, and thus at
present-rates add seven hypothema to
the public debt. I know the Republican
Convention gave out an uncertain sound,
but their speakers and newspapers have
historicated and given it a meaning,
they sometimes do on other points, to the
distress of the faithful and the scaudal of
toll you had committed suicide six years as long as they do run they shall pay six per cent, interest in gold. Greenbacks dereciated largely. Gold stood at 150, 200, 00. The capitalist said, we will buy these bonds at fifty couts on the dellar. They will pay us twelve per cent. interest in gold. They are free from taxation. They will not be redeemed, at least, for five years. That will give sixty per cent, of the whole amount in five years. They will not be recept from States which have been re-organized since the spring of 1867—which have
adopted new constitutions—which have
been admitted to representation by this
been admitted to representation by this
been admitted to representation by this
been admitted. So the capitalist
be very well contented. So the capitalist
took fifty dollars in gold, and with it bought
took fifty dollars in gold, and with it bought a hundred dollar bond. He received is dollars a year interest. He held it five years, and has received thirty dollars in gold. If he is paid one hundred dollars in greenbacks to day he can replace his original investment of fifty dollars with saventy-one dollars in gold. Twelve per cent, in-terest in gold and an increase of the capital nearly fifty per cant. Is that very hard on the bindholder, or a very silly bargain, as the Grzelle seems to think? But the Rapublican party says that these bonds shall not be paid in greenbacks, and that they the whites might give a Democratic majorishall not be paid at all for forty years. Reduce the interest and extend the time ! No, gentlemen, that is not the true policy. Pay the debt and stop the luterest entirely. Suppose you reduce the interest to four per cent, and extend the principal for forty per cent, and extend the principal for forty years. If your debt should be \$2,500,000, 000, you would pay 100,000,000 a year. At the end of forty years you would have paid nearly double your debt, and yet have the whole of the principal to be discharged in gold. Forty years! How many of you live that long? How many of your children will have died before that time? And yet these \$100,000,000 a year will be drained from or solessly through all that time from North is regard to negro suffrage. He says:

Tace it will be fixed upon us forever; and, nots and Missouri, none but a white man satisfied your demands on either?

[Voices, "No, no."

RETROSPECTION.

Let me recall to you the retrospect of a few years. We were told that the object of war was to enforce the constitution and to maintain the Union. Mr. Lincoln told us so in his inaugural address. Mr. Soward told us so in his dispatches to foreign members to return and occupy the seats they had left. Congress told us so in his insurations to Sensetors, and members to return and occupy the seats they had left. Congress told us so in his insurations and laws. Every recruiting officer who desired to be coloured of a new regiment—every candilate who desired to hold office—teld us so. It was this inspir.

To do so. No man will afficut the question and the first the question is without doubt, not with sanding the amendment is decisred to be adopted by the votes of these two States—and it is already hinted that Maryland and Kentineky will be votes of these two States—and it is already hinted that Maryland and Kentineky will be plause.] And labor, which most pay this, brethron, is to be deprived of half its occur patient, or half its wags, by the Republican can vote, but not without of his farever est out the substance of the switched doubt, notwith sanding the adopted by the votes of these two States—and it is already hinted that Maryland and Kentineky will be possible to be deprived of half its occur from the policy benefit on the property of the states in the currency. Why are constantly the currency, which most pay this, brethron, is to be deprived of half its occur from the policy of the states negroc. In the States negroc are kept away from the policy but never a negro. In the pay the send that Maryland and Kentineky will be defined that the object of his is swags, by the Republican from the policy of the send that Maryland and Kentineky and labor, which most pay this, brethron, is to be deprived of half its occur in the policy of the send that the object of the send that the object of the send that Maryland and Kentineky and pay this, brethron ing thought of devotion to the constitution and the Union—the old contitution which was shed, the money which was spent, the high hopes which were excited, about the first policy? [Voices—"No! washington and Franklin and Madison of the contitution which were excited, about the first policy? [Voices—"No! another end but this notifed party sphere. Taxes have been diminished! Have they, Taxes on the manufactures of liberty, the high interests, moral and mater-ial involved in a restored Union, should New England—taxes on whiskey. That thus be made subservient to more party suc-may relieve the New Englander of his bur-

lans, and the whiskey ring of their profits. How much does it relieve you? Do you get tea, or coffee, or meat, or bread, or clothes cheaper than you did before? I met, last year, a Republican, who said : "What do these poor follows care about that? They pay no taxes." Ah! my friend, they pay all the taxes. Labor alone creates wealth. In the price of their tea and their coffee they pay the tariff duties; in the price of their clothes they pay the tax on cotton, the tax of the manufacturer, the income tax of the merchant, and the license of the reland tax of the owner. So you do care about it, [Cheers.] Do you believe there s purity in the aquinistration? Do you obeyen fair amount is collected; and i ollected, that a fair amount reaches the treasury? If not, who is responsible? You have a Republican Congress to make laws, a Republican Senate to confirm appointments, a Republican Secretary of the Trea real and personal property in the United States! How long will any people bear this before they will resort to the last reme-dy of repullation! Gentlemen, I will not prom this subject further to night. Are you stilled with the way the money, thus men's Bureaux, military governments. Shall | this be continued? [Voices-" No! no!"] The Democratic party points you to its pay, ment of the war debt of 1812, and of the

ADVERTISING RATES.

(TEN LINES MAKE A SQUARE.) One square, first insertion, \$1.50 Each subsequent insertion, 75

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BLANKS OF ECERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND, Or furusihed at the shortest notice, at as low rates as they can be bought elsewhere.

A gentleman from the neighborhood of Garthage, Tenn., gives us some particulars connected with the recent discovery of a robber's cave on the rive; bank, a few miles distant from that piace, which have not been bitherto published. He says the dis-e very was first made by a party of small loys, who were bathing or fishing on the overawe the Conservatives and carry the State for Grant, convened the Legislature in extra session, and asks that the militable called out to provent the Kux Klan from overthrowing the State government. He also alludes to the finances of the State, and asks the father of the Grant to the finances of the State, and asks the father of the Health of the State government. He also alludes to the finances of the State, and asks the father of the state of the finances of the State, and asks the father of the state of the finances of the State, and asks the father of the state of the finances of the State of the State of the finances of the State of the ed into an immense cave, of the existence of which nothing was previously known by the honost people in that locality. This cavers the men explored but a short disevidently been used as a human habitation and, horrible as it may seem, was still home of a human creature. After finding a few articles of clothing, some washing atensis, a couple of five bed-quilts, a mat-tress, and three or four old gues, they were startied by the groans of a human voice, coming from a dark recess in the cavera. The men determined upon siring the mystery to its very bottom, went with a light in the direction of the sound, and who can imagine their berror upon finding

the omaciated and almost lifeless form of a man stretched upon a heap of straw, and securely tied with ropes. He was immedi-ately taken from his terrible prison-house, and conveyed to the residence of Mr. Owen ing, three miles distant from the where he was at once provided with medical attention, and the nourishments his condition required. As yet it has not been saible to get from him the awful secret of his grave-like prison house. He speaks but little, and appears to be either unable or unwilling to give any further account than is above furnished. Other developments are auxiously looked for, and when received shall be speedily laid before our readers.-Nushville Gazette, 25th ult.

take care of herself. [Cheers.] The four-teenth amendment has been declared, with-in two days to be ad-plad—Chio and New Jersey before their votes were conded, br-fere the other States had ratifled, by selemn for the later of their Legislatures, withdrew their asvote. In Minnesota, Wisconsin and slaves. For myself I am prepared to argue, if it be needed, that a negro is not litted by his gifts and nature to exercise political power smidst a community of white men.

He continues: The intention is that, through the negroes all political power, both State power and Federal power, shall be in the hands of members of Congress from the North—that the North shall have its heels on the South, and that the conquered shall be subject to the conquerors. Nover has there been a more terrible condition imposed upon a fallen people. For an Italian to feel an Austrian over him, for a Pole to feel a Rus-sian over him, has been bad indeed; but it has been left for the political animosity of a Republican from the North-a man who himself rejects all contact with the negroto subject the late Southern slave-owner to dominion from the African who was yestorday his slave. The dungeon chains are knecked off the captive in order that he may be harnessed as a beast of burden to the captor's charl d. But it will not be so. There will in these Southern States be a war of races; hatred from the white man to the poor, timid, incapable, unconscious pergro; suffering for both, infinite suffering for poor Sambo, who will gradually begin his appelated task of disappearing; there will be rapid death of negro children, negro want and all the following of negro vice; but the white man who lives near him will gradually re-a-same his power. There will be an influx of Northern men into these States, and they will gradually become as the white men of the a-oth. The scheme will fall; but in the meantime all the hatred of a conquering and conquered people will be maintained. Such, sir, are my ideas of "reconstruction."

A TALE WITH SEYMOUR. - The Louisville A Talk with Seymons,—The Louisville Journal says: "I have just sorn Goi. R. C. Mason, of Vuginia, who spent day before yesis rday with Mr. Seymons, at Udea.—He thinks the financial question is not generally understood, and is confident that the West will will approve his views when they come to be known more fully. Mr. Seymons to be known more fully. mounts of the opinion that Grant will make a poor run in all of the Middle States and that he will loss several of the New York, land State, His own majority in New York, he believes, will be upward of one hundred thousand. He is very sanguine of a peaceful campaign and triumplant election. Col. Mason tells me that all along the railroad line in New York, and at every station and village, the catha dasm for Seymor was very great. In this city it is certainly gaining ground. Every day adds new confidence to the Democrats and witnesses the Radicals